



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2 1876.

The investigations instituted by the Democratic Congress and now in progress will, it is developments continue as they have begun, prove conclusively that the country is, and has been since the inauguration of the present Administration, in the hands of a gang of low, ill-bred and brazen-faced robbers. The President's Private Secretary, Babcock, has just escaped a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary, though every body believes him guilty, and now his Secretary of War, and the most intimate personal friend of all his Cabinet, the one, too, who sent the famous telegram to Gen. Sheridan, when that redoubtable worthy, at the head of his troops, routed the members of an unarmed legislature, containing the ever memorable words "we all sustain you," has been publicly detected in the high crime and misdemeanor of selling the offices at his disposal, making his wife the broker, and through her getting \$10,000 cash and \$6,000 a year for one such sale. How many more he has made has not yet been discovered. Speed the day when a disgraced and plundered people can throw off and spurn from them the authors of their misfortunes and be again happy and prosperous under an honest Democratic government; but to secure that end Independents must be ignored.

MORE BABCOCK.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette of this morning says:

"A Mr. March, of New York, appeared yesterday before the committee on expenditures in the War Department, and testified that he had obtained a contract to post traderships at Fort Sill and other army posts in the Southwest, for which he paid the wife of Secretary Belknap \$10,000 cash, and \$6,000 per annum as long as he held the same—three years. To-day Secretary Belknap was notified of what had transpired, and was requested to appear before the committee, which he did. The testimony of Mr. March was read to him, and he did not attempt a defense, but confessed that the statements of March were all and singular true. He begged mercy at the hands of the committee, and asked that he might be allowed to resign and no further proceedings taken in the matter. To this not even the Republican members of the committee were inclined to listen. The committee held a consultation this evening at eight o'clock in Mr. Bass' room, at the Arlington hotel to determine whether it would be best to make their report to-morrow, and it was resolved to do it. A resolution of impeachment will follow, and no matter whether Belknap resigns or not the articles will be prepared and presented to the Senate early next week. Happily for the Secretary, Gen. Sheridan, whom 'we all sustain,' is now in Washington and can 'sustain' him, as 'one good turn deserves another.'"

General Sheridan says the Black Hills country will probably be covered with towns and villages during the next five or six years. It will cause the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad as far as the Gallatin Valley in Montana, and will also build another road from North Platte on the Union Pacific to the Black Hills. He believes that the largest deposits of gold are further west than where the miners are now working, and mentions the headwaters of Wood river, the Owl Creek Mountains, the Big Horn Valley, Powder river, and Clark's fork of the Yellowstone river as all being gold bearing. The General, however, though not afraid, has been so flustered by the banditti that all he says now is not considered gospel truth.

Production of Cereals in the United States.

The following exhibit is made by Mr. Winslow in his report of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard made to the U. S. Senate April 24, 1874:

Year.	Product.	Home consumption.	Exports.	Imports.
1870	Wheat	1,400,000,000	1,200,000,000	180,000,000
1871	Wheat	1,400,000,000	1,200,000,000	180,000,000
1872	Wheat	1,400,000,000	1,200,000,000	180,000,000
1873	Wheat	1,400,000,000	1,200,000,000	180,000,000
1874	Wheat	1,400,000,000	1,200,000,000	180,000,000

Mr. Thomas Rimmer, ex-President of the Board of Trade of Montreal, expressed the opinion to the committee that the annual production of wheat in the United States amounted to 250,000,000 bushels, and of corn to about 1,000,000,000 bushels. Of this vast product only about ten per cent was exported to Europe, and that this 10 per cent regulated the price of all the rest. "I have no doubt," Mr. Rimmer says, "that the price of export, and consequently the English market entirely regulates the prices of the United States' markets. You get the English market down a shilling and down goes Chicago and Milwaukee the very day. The circumstance that fixes the price in England is the English and French crop together; not the American crop, or but rarely, except in a downward way. The price of maize at present is only 45 cents in Chicago, but we cannot export it at that price to England; the English can get it cheaper from the cities on the Danube. The cost of transportation from Odessa is much less than from New York. The cost of transportation of a bushel of wheat or corn from Odessa to England is about one half the price of taking the same from Chicago to England. The facilities for shipping in Russia are wonderfully improved. The railway is being run from Odessa right into the north of Russia and has been extended in the last three or four years four hundred miles and still increasing; but America has and maintains an advantage in the quality of grain. England imports from eighty to one hundred millions of bushels of wheat a year, and France often supplies a considerable portion of it, but if the crops fail in these countries she can send to Australia, the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and other places. When the price of wheat is high England can afford to pay high freight to send to distant countries and bring in the grain in competition with the American wheat."

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, March 1.—The railroad fight began in earnest to-day in the Senate. Mr. Critcher spoke at some length in advocacy of his resolution, advocating the "Southern" Pacific road of Tom Scott. He was responded to by Maj. Daniel in about as neat a speech as I ever heard. He was not over twenty minutes in delivering it, and he really did literally tear his opponent to pieces. It was a short, sharp and incisive speech; went right through as it was intended. The Tom Scott lobbyists are gathering around now in full force. One is a minister of the Gospel from another State, who has no managed that he has for the last two days opened the Senate with prayer. This is getting the business of lobbying down to a fine point.

Carl Singleton, who was arrested last night on the charge of keeping and exhibiting a game called faro, was before the Police Court this morning, and through his counsel, Capt. George D. Wise, waived an examination, and was sent on to the House of Delegates. In default of bail he was sent to jail. Singleton married the daughter of W. S. Kogaani, a professional, who left the city before the officers had a chance at him, and was in his absence found guilty of keeping faro and sentenced to jail for six months. Singleton is the last professional in Richmond, and he imagined that he was secure.

I believe every city has its Centennial writers. In this city there are two young gentlemen who are writing Centennial dramas. Count Joannes is writing one in New York. In fact the present year will be very prolific of such literature.

There is little doubt that Dr. E. H. Smith will be elected a member of the House from Dinwiddie county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of R. D. Ruffin, colored. Dr. Smith is a Republican and the father of Hon. J. Ambler Smith, late member of Congress from this district. He will get in in time to judge of the personnel of the House.

In the House to-day the tax bill was discussed until adjournment. It is plain that the State must raise more revenue from some source. Now if the times were what they used to be before the war such a step would not be necessary.

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Conferences.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its ninety second session yesterday, in the Metropolitan Church, Washington.

Rev. Dr. Newman announced a grand social entertainment in the evening in the lecture room, to which the clergy and their friends were cordially invited.

Rev. E. P. Phelps, of the Virginia Conference, who, at the late meeting of that conference, in this city, was appointed to Hillsboro', was transferred to the Baltimore Conference, and located at his own request.

Rev. Mr. Leech urged that Mr. Phelps be granted a superannuated relation. Brother Phelps, he said, had done good service, and there was no one with a better claim on the Conference funds.

Rev. Mr. Phelps said he would never make a claim on the Conference while he had hands to work. He thanked the brethren for their kindness, but asked merely to be located in connection with this Conference.

The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South, met in Winchester yesterday, Bishop Marvin presiding.

Rev. John S. Martin, D. D., was re-elected Secretary, with Rev. J. E. Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Coe and Rev. George T. Tyler, as assistants.

THE EXPELLED LEGISLATOR.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig says: At a late Radical meeting in Dinwiddie county, R. D. Ruffin, the negro member of the House of Delegates, who was expelled for stealing, made a speech, in which he charged that J. A. Smith and other white Radicals of that county put the job up on him. He said that, on a visit to that county, he was paid \$6 by the Paymaster of the House of Delegates, and put it in his pocket without counting it. Just before leaving Dinwiddie Mr. Harris, the deputy of his society, who owed him \$30, came to him and paid him, as he understood, about \$8, but which has turned out to have been \$28. He took the notes to be a \$5 note and three ones. But the deputy proved, by a number of the society members, that he paid Ruffin a \$20 note, a \$5 note, a \$2 and a \$1 note. On returning to Richmond, he was asked by the Paymaster of the House whether he had more money than his due. He replied: Yes, he had \$8 or \$10 over; but thought it was paid him by Harris, from his society. After some talk he paid the Paymaster \$30—although he believed the mistake was likely to be with Harris. At the investigation he was denied the right to have witnesses present. He charges Smith and other Republicans of Dinwiddie with the plot to ruin him, but says he will first defeat Dr. Smith, the man the Radicals have nominated for his place, though all the Legislature and State committee invade the county to oppose him. He announces his intention to bring an action against the State for damages.

The Philadelphia North American of yesterday says: "Although 337 American hotels were burned last year, not a clerk was so much as scorched." U. S. Courts can beat fires "all hollow," for one in Philadelphia, yesterday, thoroughly cooked (Fields) a hotel clerk, but then, he was only a Newcomer.

The Penn Monthly—a journal devoted to literature, science, art and politics—for March has been received from its publishers in Philadelphia.

Its contents are: The Month, the Academy of Natural Science, Training of Nurses for the Sick, Political Economy and Socialism, the North American Bion and its extermination, the Art of English Composition, &c.

The Southern Planter and Farmer for March has been received from its publishers in Richmond. It has an interesting and instructive table of contents.

All Tied Back, a comic song, and the Mardi Gras March have been received from the publisher, F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati.

CONGRESS.

The following proceedings of Congress yesterday are additional to those published in the Gazette of that day:

In the Senate Mr. Boggy made a personal explanation, disclaiming any disrespect to West Point graduates in his recent speech on the Military Academy appropriation bill. A bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 to continue work on the St. Louis custom house, as was also a bill authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the custom-house at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Alcorn reported a bill appropriating \$3,200,000 for rebuilding and repairing the Mississippi levees, which was referred. A motion of Mr. Morton to take up the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as a Senator from Louisiana was taken up by a vote of 32 to 24, a strict party vote with the exception that Mr. Paddock (Rep.) voted in the negative with the Democrats. The pending question was the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so that it should read "that P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted." Mr. Alcorn, of Miss., spoke at length in favor of seating Pinchback. Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., then obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

In the House a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for further information relative to Pacific railroad bonds guaranteed by the United States. Mr. Kasson asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to transmit to Minister Schenck a copy of the testimony in relation to his connection with the Emma mine, and to inform him that they are willing to receive from him any statement of facts in relation thereto, but objection being made, the resolution went over. A resolution was passed recommending a general observance of the approach to the Centennial anniversary by the people of the several States, by county or town meetings, in which addresses of a historical character shall be delivered for preservation.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Virginia Senate, yesterday, a bill incorporating a company to construct, on the plan of James S. French, a railroad between Alexandria and Washington, was passed.

The bill imposing a tax on stamps upon one tract and other instruments of writing, was passed by a vote, yeas 22, to nays 10.

The bill for the extension of the James River and Kanawha Canal was referred to a committee.

In the House of Delegates a bill was reported amending the Code in relation to proceedings against delinquent stockholders in chartered companies.

A bill to provide for the custody of State and all other bonds held by the Board of Education for the benefit of certain colleges was introduced.

A bill was reported amending the Code repealing act in reference to mechanics' liens.

An adverse report was returned on a bill in relation to the jurisdiction of county courts.

Letter from Warrenton.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
WARRENTON, Feb. 29.—The monthly session of the County Court of Fauquier has gotten to be an event, which, though somewhat different in character, is none the less attractive in interest, than it was in those days of yore, when the worshipful magistrates of the people nodded their wise heads from the wool-sack and dealt out substantial justice to the masses, gravely pondering legal points expounded to them, pro and con, by counsel learned in the law. To-day we have on the bench His Honor, a survivor of their worship, and not the least worshipful among them; and in the bar some of the survivors of the orators of those days; but shades of the mighty I wish a change is there in the business that they now debate. An advocate of three score now exhausts his library and his strength to recover for his client what, in other days, would not have been half of his own fee; and Fauquier now has at her bar a full regiment of youthful counsellors who splinter launces with each other with equal skill for a constitutional question, or in defence of petit larceny. A crowd assembles to witness their tilts, for some of the young ones are excellent lawyers, and the one who is beaten always takes an appeal. This year of the Court was more interesting than usual. Two cases against the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were argued and dismissed for want of jurisdiction. One criminal case was tried, and the unfortunate convicted of stealing a coat, and judgment rendered for twenty lashes on the back, made bare by the removal of the coat to its owner. Several licenses were granted, guardians appointed, roads opened and a rent case torn asunder. Several fights were knocked up outside, and to create business for the next Court mortgages were put upon several noses and shadows thrown over the title to several eyes. The next day of the Court was occupied in the trial of another rent case, in which one of the parties litigant appeared as his own counsel, thereby verifying the maxim of Lord Coke.

Warrenton is in its usual winter condition, which is lively or not, as the case may be.

THE WHIPPING POST.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says: Sergeant E. R. Chalkley, the orrier of the Police Court, a veteran policeman, a man of tender heart, but steady nerve and strong arm, has the unpleasant but nevertheless patriotic duty of whipping the criminals who are sentenced to be lashed by order of the Police Court. Disagreeable as it is the Sergeant performs his duty conscientiously and well. One man—he must have been of cruel disposition—offered to do the work for nothing. In fact he was willing to pay something for the pleasure. The whipping post is exerting a very salutary effect. The number of people coming before the court is growing less and less every day. Perhaps in time, Judge Guion will get to using the lash too. We are waiting to hear how from Radical papers about this whipping business. I admit that the remedy is a rough one, but it is the only one we have. As we can stand Northern howls better than pay for the imprisonment of a large proportion of the colored population we will have to go on whipping.

THE LATE MRS. JUDGE PURCELL.—The death of the late Mr. Judge Purcell, of Washington, has been heretofore announced. The Washington Tribune says: On Thursday evening, about 2 o'clock, Mrs. Mary F. E. Purcell, widow of the late Judge William F. Purcell, died at her residence on Myrtle street, of consumption, in the 52d year of her age.

The deceased was a daughter of Russell B. Harrison, of Prince William county, Va. For many years she had been an invalid, and when death came she met the final issue with composure and without regret, except for those near and dear to her. A loving wife, a devoted mother, a warm friend, and a Christian woman has gone to her rest.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the Beecher investigation last night Mr. Bowen said the Church Examining Committee compelled him against his will to tell the reasons for his silence. He told them that he had reasons for believing Mr. Beecher to be an impostor, and that he could tell the reasons before a proper tribunal, but that he would never give the names. Taking advantage of this the Church Committee demanded all the names and particulars. He persisted in his refusal and said: It is no benefit to me to be silent, but I must and will protect those names to the best of my power. Mr. Bowen then offered, if they still demanded all the names and particulars, to go before Messrs. McKim, Garbett and S. V. White and give them the facts that very moment, the names to be kept secret. After much discussion this was accepted, but Bowen objected to Mr. Beecher being present.

The Rev. E. C. Longley dropped dead while preaching in the pulpit of the Orchard M. E. Mission Church, at Oakland street and Nassau avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Two years ago Peter Longley, brother of the deceased preacher, died of apoplexy, and a year ago Samuel, another brother, also died after a short illness. On receiving news of the latter's death, the preacher asserted that it would be his turn next year—a prophecy that was strangely enough fulfilled.

The Louisiana House of Representatives yesterday adopted a new set of articles of impeachment against Gov. Kellogg. The Senate, learning of the revival of the impeachment by the House, met and adopted "a statement of facts" for publication.

Mr. Ordway, of New Hampshire, for many years Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, paid his own son for services as messenger while that son was attending college.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Marquis Mantegazza, who has been guilty of forgery in Italy, not long since negotiated a loan for the city of Naples for six million of francs, and had the money under his own control for some time.

Colonel Gordon, the explorer of Equatorial Africa, is said to be returning to Cairo, having abandoned the task he had undertaken for the Egyptian Government.

Gambetta, in his speech at Lyon's, promised that the R-republican Deputies should treat President McMahon as above all party attacks.

The officer with the extradition papers for Winslow the Boston forger, has arrived in London, and the hearing will take place at Bow street to-day.

Don Carlos does not relinquish his claim to the Spanish crown, but voluntarily laid down his arms, reserving the future, which belongs to himself. His visit to England is for the purpose of arranging with his creditors, to whom he owes five million dollars.

Biscay and Navarre are to be punished for taking sides with Don Carlos, and it is probable that they will cease to exist as separate provinces, and their territory be apportioned among the adjacent provinces.

It is asserted at Rome that the Vatican is seeking for a means to settle the differences with Switzerland.

The bill for the sale of the Prussian railways to the German Empire will be introduced in the Landtag during the present session.

An extensive collection of objects for the Philadelphia exhibition is nearly ready for embarkation at Lisbon, Portugal.

A fire occurred a few days ago in the town of R. gla, opposite Havana, and destroyed seventy houses and shanties. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Lady Augusta Stanley is dead.

It is reported that several Carlist leaders, including Carasa, have been assassinated at Labayan.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Fredericksburg Herald says the description of Southerland, the murderer, stated that one of his fingers was off at the first joint—bitten off by a hog in some hog scrape, we hear. In order to remove this mark Southerland coolly cut off the finger one joint lower down some two days ago.

Mr. J. W. Kates, assistant of the late Mr. Dowell, has been appointed his successor as Superintendent of this division of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The survivors of the Mexican war living in Norfolk have petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation to take them to the Centennial.

A WHOLE TOWN PIGEON SHOOTING.—Shortly after breakfast yesterday morning, as the citizens of Somerset, Pa., were contemplating a couple of inches of snow on the ground, a mighty whirring and buzzing was heard and in a few minutes the sky was darkened by an immense cloud of wild pigeons. The sight was not an unusual one and did not attract a great deal of attention at first, but the pigeons did not disappear as quickly as they came, as usual, but were reinforced by other flocks numbering tens of thousands, and all continued to hover around, flying down close to the house-tops. Somebody soon thought of pigeon pot-pie, and getting out his gun commenced banging away at the birds. The idea spread like wild fire, and in half an hour every shooting iron in Somerset, from a Henry rifle or a double barreled shot-gun to a toy-cannon was put into use, and such a rattle and bang and smoke and smell of powder never was heard off a battle-field. From the house-tops, from windows, from porches, from the open street, went bird-shot, rifle-balls, buck-shot and minies into the luckless myriads of feathered emigrants. It was rare sport and was kept up until the flocks were thinned out to the extent of several thousands.—*Cumberland News.*

GEORGIA WAS GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM.—An emigration agent accosted an old negro in Columbus the other day: "I say, old man, don't you want to make some money?" "Dat's jest what I'm a sarching' for boss. I hungry right now." "Well, in Mississippi the planters are paying mighty high prices for good work hands, and if you—" "Hole on dar, boss. Jes wait, I'm a Middle Georgia nigger. I done bin out dar. I'm a good wuk hand, too—I wuk myself out dar, an' den I run round an' wuk myself back agin, an' right here I'm gwine to stay, ef de Lord spars me. When I dies I wants ter have a belly spunk full of bread an' meat, and I wants ter be buried in a seminary whar I leaved wid de folks. You heered my hore?"—*Savannah News.*

The Turf, Field and Farm, says: None of the schemes yet proposed in Virginia to induce immigration to that State will amount to anything, but advises that an agent be sent to England, who will call meetings of the farmers of that country, and explain to them the great advantages offered by Virginia.

Winslow.

LONDON, March 2.—Winslow the forger was brought up at Bow street to-day and remanded till noon to-morrow.

The American legation made an application to the foreign office yesterday but there has been a slight delay and the chief magistrate at Bow street police court has not yet received the notice required under the extradition act of this formal application. The delay is easily explained by the necessity the foreign office is under of examining the evidence submitted by the American legation. Rather more people were present in court this morning than on any previous occasion of Winslow's examination.

The commencement of the proceedings were delayed twenty minutes by a report that Mr. Wootton, of No. 3, Cloak Lane, Queen street, would appear as Winslow's solicitor. Sir Thomas Henry, the magistrate, asked the prisoner if he had a solicitor. Winslow said he did not desire a solicitor; he did not wish to contest the case at all; he would be glad to waive everything and would be only too happy to go home to-morrow. Sir Thomas Henry said I understood Mr. Wootton would appear for the defence at the request of the prisoner's friends. Detective Greenham, of the Metropolitan Police, Scotland yard, explained that the prisoner's friends at Boston had telegraphed for Mr. Wootton to appear in behalf of the prisoner, but the latter did not wish to have a solicitor. Winslow said it was not the wish either of his family or of himself; he said he was ill and asked permission to be seated. Sir Thomas Henry, certainly. Albion P. Dearborn, of Boston, was sworn: He produced papers consisting of an indictment found by the grand jury of Suffolk county, Mass., containing fourteen counts, seven for forging and altering and seven for uttering to the amount of \$40,000; a bench warrant was issued by the Massachusetts authorities for the arrest of Winslow and the depositions of various persons of Boston who names had been forged. He also produced a warrant signed by President Grant and countersigned by Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, authorizing him (Dearborn) to convey the prisoner to America if he was committed.

Mr. Dearborn replying to Col. Chesbrough, the Secretary of the American Legation in London, said he knew the prisoner by sight. He also knew the various persons signing the affidavit. Documents were then handed to Winslow, who declined to ask any questions of Dearborn.

Sir Thomas Henry asked if the documents bore the seal of the Secretary of State.

Col. Chesbrough replied that they did.

The indictment found by the grand jury of Suffolk county, Mass., was then read by the Clerk of the Court, detailing the various forgeries of promissory notes and endorsements. The bench warrant found by the Massachusetts Court was also read. During the reading Winslow sat looking downward and seem very much depressed, but otherwise he evinced no emotion. He seems to have suffered much from confinement. He is very sallow and gaunt. He is unshaven and wears a worn looking blue frock coat. On the occasions when he has been obliged to speak his voice was husky and his tone lower than when he addressed the court last Wednesday week.

After the documents had been read Sir Thomas Henry explained their purport to Winslow and asked him if he understood them. Winslow replied that he did. Sir Thomas Henry explained to Winslow this was amply sufficient ground for committing him for trial. If a grand jury in London had found a similar indictment against the prisoner charged he should commit him immediately, but in an extradition case it was necessary to have evidence that the government requiring extradition had made a formal application to the English government. "Though I understood, Sir Thomas continued, that the American legation sent the documents to the foreign office yesterday, I have not received any intimation from either the foreign or the home office; therefore I think it best to remand you until to-morrow."

The prisoner asked to be allowed to see his family, who were in a private room of the court. Sir Thomas Henry, certainly.

The proceedings then terminated. Sir Thomas's manner to Winslow was as if explaining some ordinary business transaction. The delay at the opening of court was at the wish of the American legation, so that there might be no impression that the prisoner was unfairly treated or taken at a disadvantage in the absence of a solicitor who was supposed to have been retained. The formalities requiring a day's remand are as follows: The American legation request the Foreign Office for extradition. The Foreign Office examine the papers and forward them to the Home Office. The latter notifies the magistrate, enabling him to grant the extradition. Mrs. Winslow seems less depressed than on Wednesday. She will probably go home in the same vessel with her husband. It seems that the authorities of Boston left the question of the time and manner of the family's return entirely to Mr. Dearborn's discretion, they paying all the expenses. The case seemed to excite but little interest among the spectators in the court who were not directly connected with it.

Mr. C. W. Dunnington says that he is not a recusant witness in the Nicol impeachment case, and that he would have obeyed a summons had one been served upon him. This case will be again taken up Friday by the House Committee on Courts. Judge Nicol wrote for a continuance until next week owing to the fact that he is now holding court; but one of the members of the committee objected, and his request was refused.

In the House of Delegates on Tuesday, the Senate bill to amend the charter of the town of Fairfax, in Fairfax county, was reported with the recommendation that it do not pass.

LOBBYING AND PRAYING.—The Richmond Journal, says: The Senate was opened yesterday morning with prayer by C. K. Marshall, esq., of Vicksburg, who has achieved some notoriety in Washington as a St. Louis Pacific, three hundred millions subsidy lobbyist. It is even hinted that he is a friend of the Critcher resolutions, and was invited to pray by a sympathizing Lieutenant-Governor. Parliamentary brokers will have to learn the prayer book hereafter or their salaries may be razed.

The Virginia House of Delegates has defeated the bill to create a Special Court of Appeals.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, March 2.—The market to-day is quiet, with no change in prices from yesterday's quotations. A small lot of white Wheat sold at 143, and 1478 bushels of red brought 131, 138, 140, 143 and 145, according to quality. Corn continues in fair request, and prices held at 56.50; offerings of 1,730 bushels. 400 bushels of Oats were offered but not taken.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Mar. 1, 1876.
Beef Cattle—Prices to-day ranged as follows:
Best Heaves..... 3 75 to 4 00
Generally raised first quality..... 4 75 to 5 00
Medium or good fair quality..... 4 25 to 4 50
Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows..... 4 00 to 4 25
General average of the market..... 4 50
Extreme range of prices..... 3 00 to 6 25
Most of the sales were from..... 3 75 to 4 25
The quality of the offerings show a marked improvement, and prices from near the bottom of operations full of fully 3c. Total receipts for the week 1734 head. Total sales for the week 1551 head.

Sheep—The market shows but a slight variation from that of last week as to activity. Good Sheep have been in fair demand at unchanged prices. Quotations are 41.50 per lb. Arrivals this week 2054 head.

Hogs—There is very little difference in the quotations now as compared with last week. The quality of the receipts will not compare favorably with last week's offerings, good heavy Hogs being much less numerous. The market has not been very active, sales being made rather slowly at the high figures which dealers are asking. We quote Hogs at 10.12 1/2, and a few prime selling at 12c. Receipts this week 5021.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 2.
Sun rose..... 6 29; Moon set..... 0 10
Sun sets..... 5 59; High water..... 0 0

Steamer Express, Baltimore, to J. Broders & Co.
Schr Thomas B Taylor, Washington, to master.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by P. A. Reed.
Steamer Harbinger, Nomi, by J. Broders & Co.
Schr Thomas B Taylor, Salisbury, Md., by master.

MARRIED.

In the Kent street Presbyterian church, Winchester, on Wednesday, February 23d, 1876, by Rev. J. R. Graham, Mr. W. L. SMALL, of York, Pa., and Miss KATE M. RILEY, of Winchester.

DIED.

On the evening of the 1st instant, MARY, wife of Thomas Mumford, and mother in law of James C. Rose and James F. Elliott, in the eighty year of her age. Her funeral, at which the friends of the family are invited, will take place to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of James F. Elliott, near Seminary lane, Little River turnpike.

On the 10th of February, at Culpeper C. H., at the residence of Kidder M. Hite, esq., in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. CAROLINE HOMASSEL THORNTON, widow of Dr. Philip Thornton, of Rappahannock co., Va.—(Baltimore and Fredericksburg papers please copy.)

1,000 LBS. FRESH BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, for sale by
mar 2 DAVY & HARMON.

5 BBLs. PURE CIDER VINEGAR, received and for sale by
mar 2 DAVY & HARMON.

10 BUSHELS PRIME NAVY BEANS, for sale by
mar 2 DAVY & HARMON.

50 BBLs. WENGER'S FLOUR, received and for sale by
mar 2-1w THOMAS PERRY, 17 King street.

A LOT OF NICE SMALL HAMS, Maryland brand, received to-day by
mar 2 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

FEBRUARY 25th.—The largest stock of LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS for ladies and gents that we have ever offered—of the latest styles. Also CUTTING, Calicoes, and beautiful Cambrics—all opened this morning and being sold at our low prices. Cashmere for men's and boys' suits unusually low. Prices marked in plain figures.
feb 25 H. C. SLAYMAKER CO.